hem, not to prohibit, but to protect, the proper use of them, not to prohibit, but to protect, the proper use of the water.

Those who have originated the false statements conserring this house, yard and spring, are in fact, as stated in my despatch of the 7th instant, enemies of this army and of the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon General, and caused him to make official representations which, on examination, prove to be unfounded in truth, and which are disrepectful to his superior officer. They have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the Commander and the Medical Director of this army in the midst of the most ardious duties.

Under the circumstances I conceive that I shall best discharge my duty and meet your wishes by deferring the order recemmended by you until this statement has been considered and some specific instruction given to me, unless the Medical Director may desire to make such use of the property. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General Com'dg.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Female Postmasters.

[From Hobrook's United States Mail.]

Through the politicness of the clerks in the Bond Room of the Post Office Department we have been furnished with a complete list of all the founds postmasters in the United States, with the date of the commission of each, and a pretty formidable list it is, numbering at the present time four houdred and eleven. Only five of these are what are known as Presidential appointments, the net income of the office amounting to \$1,000 and upwards. They are an follows:

Mrs. Ann Gentry. Columbia, Boone county, Mo.; commissioned February 20, 1838.

Maria G. Hornbeck, Allentown, Lebigh county, Pa.; commissioned August 5, 1859.

Mrs. Ann L. Rutheraufi, Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa.; commissioned August 5, 1850.

Mrs. Mary Berard, West Point, Grange county, N. Y.; commissioned August 5, 1850.

Mrs. Maryaret Syllman, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa.; commissioned August 5, 1850.

Mrs. Maryaret Syllman, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa.; commissioned August 5, 1850.

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Mrs. Maryaret Syllman, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa.; commissioned August 6, 1850.

Mrs. Maryaret Syllman, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa.; commissioned August 6, 1850.

Mrs. Maryaret Syllman, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa.; commissioned August 6, 1850.

fact may be entitled to some significance that

pant of the White House but about four weeks.

Of the sold remaining, Mrs. or Miss Postmasters, as the
case may be, who reactived their appointments from the
Postmaster Ganeral, Jenest McNair, as Cowper Hill.

N. C., holds the oldest commitsion, the record showing
that she took the office becember 4, 1828. We trust that
Jeff, bart has extended his "int alone" principle to Jennet, and that she will be found at her post a staunch and
loyal lover of the Union, when a free interchange of
Northern and Southorn realthage is again resumed.

The most ancisat and honorable came new managing a
post office in the loyal States is Regina Worman, at kepy,
Colembia county, Pa., who was born (officially) January
10, 1831, and who still lives.
Jane S. Vandersiles has had charge of the office at West
Ranover, Pasphin county, Fenn., since November 11,
1841, over twenty years, and Colestine Kaltenbuck, at
Potosi, Wis. Mary C. Elne, at Hanging Rock, Va., and
Theresa. C. Myers, at Hanover, Pa., have held on for
about twenty years, and, we believe, do not propose to
"die or resign," at any rate until the Union is restored.

We regress that we have not coom for this interesting
catalogue of crimoline officials entire.

The 411 appointments are divided among the States as

follows:		
Pennsylvania	98	Kentucky
Virginia	48	Mississippi
	34	New Hampshire
Now York	33	Vermont
	20	Florida
North Carolina	17	Tennezseo,
Illinois	15	Connecticut
Indiana		Delaware
	10	Rhode Island
Missouri	10	Alabama
Maine	9	Georgia
Massachusetts	9	Louisiana
New Jersey	9	Nebraska Territory
Michigan	8	Texas
Minnesota	8	Arkansas
South Carolina	8	Kansas
Wisconsin	8	
30041	• • •	

The New Fashionable Sensation in Lon-

[From the London Times, July 4.]

ANONYMA.

TO THE EDTOR OF THE TIMES.

Sin—Early in the season of 1861 a young lady, whom I must call Anonyma, for I have never been able to learn her name, made her appearance in Hyde Park. She was a charming creature, beautifully dressed, and she drove with ease and spirit two of the handsomest brown ponies are some over the held.

Nobody in society had seen her hefer.

we war beheld.

Nobody in society had seen her before; nobody in socily knew her name, or te whom she belonged; but there he was, prettier, better drossed, and sitting more grace-lily in her carriage than any of the fine ladies who ended her looks, her ekill or her equipage.

A good many young gentiemen seemed to be acquaintate with her; but their recognition was generally limited as respectful bow as she passed by, or to a few friendwords tilly interchanged on the step of her pony earlage when she drew up in some remote corner of the ark.

A good many young and her supported by words their recognition was generally limited to a respectful bow as she passed by, or to a few friendly words this in the rechanged on the step of her pony earrings when she drew up in some remote corner of the Park.

Anonyma seemed at first to be rather a shy damse!

She is somewhat beider now. List year sho avoided crowds, and affected unfrequented roads, where she could more freely exhibit her ponies marvellous action, and talk to her male acquantances with becoming privacy. When all the fishionable world were sauntering on foot, em horseback and in carriages along the Ladies' Mile by the side of the Serpeatine, Anonyma used to betake herself to the deserted thoroughfare leading from Apsky Bouse to Kensington.

But, as the fame of her beauty and her equipage spread, this privacy became impossible to her. The fashionable world eagerly migrated in search of her from the Ladies' Mile to the Kensington road. The highest ladies in the land enlisted themselves as her disciples. Briving became the rage. Three, four, five, six hundred guineas were freely given for pairs of ponies, on the simple condition that they should show as much be reeding as Anonyma's, that they should show as made by Poole, their paletots were made by Poole; iff she reverted to more feminine attire, they reverted to it also. Whore she drove they followed; and more than the series of battles—thirty-six to forty reverted to it also. Whore she drove they followed; and more than the series of battles—thirty-six to forty reverted to it also. Whore she drove they followed; and more than the series of battles—thirty-six to forty reverted to it also. Whore she drove they followed; and more than the series of battles—thirty-six to forty reverted to it also. Whore she drove they followed; and more than the series of battles—thirty-six to forty reverted to it also. Whore she drove they followed; and more than the series of battles—thirty-six to forty reverted to it also. Whore she drove they followed; and more tha

But the result of all this pretty play causes a great public nuisance, and it is on that account, and not at all on account of my admiration for Anonyma and her stepping ponies, that I now address you.

I have said that up to the beginning of last year the fashionable world cliefly affected the Ladies' Mise in the Park, and that the thoroughfare from Apsley House to Kensington was comparatively unfrequented, save by Anonyma. But this year, when that road is more especially required to be kept open for the convenience of visitors to the exhibition, it is daily choked with fashionable carriages, from five to soven, all on account of Anonyma. Chairs are pisced along it on either side; the best parris that England knows, the toadies who cling to them, the snobs who copy them—all sit there? watching for Anonyma. About six o'clock P. M. a rumor arises that Anonyma is coming. Expectation is raised to its highest pitch; a fanadsome woman drives rapidly by in a carriage drawn by thoroughbred ponies of surpassing shape and action; the driver is satired in the pork-pis hat and the Poole paletot introduced by Anonyma; but, ains i she causes no effect at all, for she is not Anonyma; she is only the Duchess of A.—, the Marchioness of B.—, the Countess of C.—, or some other of Anonyma's many eager imitars. The crowd, disappointed, reseat themselves, and wait. Another pony carriage succeeds—and another—with the same depressing result. At last their patience is rewarded. Anonyma and her ponies appear, and they are satisfied. She threads her way dexterously, with an enconscious air, through the throng, commented upon by hundreds who admire and hundreds who envy her. She pulls up her ponies to speak to an acquaintance, and her carriage is instantly surrounded by a multitude; she turns and drives back again towards Apaley House, and the curry and the throng from the exhibition are intolerably delayed by the crowd collected to gaze on this pretty creature and her pretty ponies, and the eiorts of Sir Richard Mayne and his police to

frustrated.

Could not you, sir, whose business it is to know everything and everybody, and who possibly, therefore, may know Anonyms herself, prevail on her to drive in some other portion of the Park as long as the exhibition lasted if she will but consent to do this, the fashionable crowd will certainly follow her, and the read to the exhibition will be set free for the use of the public. I am, sir, your beddient servant.

A correspondent in London sends us the following ac-

I enclose a slip out from the Times of yesterday that will be a wonder to American readers. It truly describes thick yes, Anonyma is, who is thus so pleasantly and admiringly spoken of in the leading journal of moral England? She is simply the most notorious courtexan in London. This wretch is not at all the beautiful creature described in the Times, but a brazen, vulgar hussey who owes her position to her shameless audacity position in the London world. She cannot speak without an eath, and delights in alterentions with cabmen and the like in public places, where a crowd of her aristocratic admirers can listen to her terrible and vulgar prefanity. Yet she is the cynosure of the aristocratic world of London. She is the fashion among the fast men of rank, and every fool with more mousy than brains is at her feet; while the fair wives and daughters of moral England imitate and envy her. What a picture of the leaders of society in this great metropolis? Could such a some occur in any other city of the civilized world? Paris and Vienna are dissolute capitals; yet they cannot approach this. The truth is, the morals of the higher classes of England are more corrupt than those of any other people in the world—the terrible deference to rank. This mon-strous corruption and licentiousness cannot last. A day of reckoning will surely come, when the working people of England will awaken to the true character of their aristocracy, and hur them from their high places, "Anonyma" will doubtiess marry a nobleman, probability a disk of marquis, as several co-decant women of the town are married to earls, viscounts and barons, and it is said she reprice to stand at the head of her profession, and lake preactions.

who now occupies that exalted position. Had not the admiration for this courtegan been described and admirated by the Times, I would not have dared to assert these facts; now their truth cannot be denied. Yet, with such a state of morals here. English snots that visit America have the audacity to defame American women.

AMERICAN.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

Reported Origin of the Rumor of the Cap ture of Baton Rouge by the Rebels-Operations Near Charleston—The Quarrels Between the North Carolina and

Virginia Soldiers-Miscellaneous News from Bichmond,

&c.,

The Granada Appeal of the 11th publishes the follow

CAMP MOOUR, July 11, 1802.

The despatch of the capture of Baion Houge by of forces is a canard of Old Jake Barker, s, of New Orlean for financial purposes.

Our Operations Near Charleston, S. C. The Grenada Appeal also publishes the following:-

The enemy were landing in force yesterday on the main land near Port Royal forry, as if for another attack against the Charleston and Savannah Kallroad, but they retreated on the approach of our troops.

The Old Trouble Between Virginia and North Carolina.

That an entente cordiale between North Carolina and Virginia does not exist is evident. One of the many in-dices of its absence will be found below. We call particular attention to the lesses enumerated in the follow

ingletter:—

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, July S.]

We take the following extract, which we believe to be nearly, if not wholly, correct, and know to have been intended to be absolutely so. From a private letter of a wounded friend who had been engaged in nearly all of the battles near Richmond. The Bichmond newspapers are Virginia all over, as he complains, but we will say that we have seen some very governors acknowledgments of the galantry and services of troops from other states.

To say that they did the same justice to them that they would have done had they been Virginians, would only be to expose ourselves to ridicule by representing them as doing what everybody knows is not possible for Richmond or Virginia papers to do—but then it was generous in the extreme for them to acknowledge the exist not, even of more then not descended from Procalomius or some of the Indian Princes. Our correspondent is wounded and quertlous and a little captions, else he would have appreciated the honor done his "strip of land" by being allowed to serve and sace the F. F. V.'s., especially those of the city of Richmond, which is great on flour and to bacco. We omit the introduction of the letter, and imnediately come to general matters:—

Richmond, Va., July 3, 1862.

bacco. We omit the introduction of the letter, and immediately come to general matters:

RICHMOND, Va., July 3, 1862.

DEAR FULYON:

RICHMOND, Va., July 3, 1862.

The advance upon the enemy was made in four columns, according to orders. Gen. Jackson started from Ashlaud in two columns, pursuing two different roads. General Stuart, about four or five miles to his light, advanced a fourth column.

Of the army of Richmond, Branch's Hrigade was the first to cross the Chickahominy. Marching down the northern bank, they swept everything before them, akirmishing all the time till the balance of our division. A. P. Hill's) was onabled to cross at Maadow Bridge.

The whole division then pressed on to Mechanicaville, attacked and drove the enemy from the batteries commanding that crossing. This enabled D. H. Hill and Longstreet to cross with their divisions. The next morning (Friday), the batteries, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicaville, were carried. Our single division falled to carry them the hight before. Then D. H. Hillmarched over to support Jackson and Longstreet supported us. The pursuit was continued till the onemy made his stand at Coal Harbor. A. P. Hill put his division right in, and from four o'clock till seven it engaged the enemy.

Rainforcements were coming up constantly; but our forces were generally outnumbered till Jackson came upon the ground, between seven and eight o'clock. Then a united charge of the whole line, with orders to fire but a single shot, and then give them the steel, put the enemy to rout. If Jackson had not arrived I do not believe that we would have driven the new from the field; but surely some credit is due to those who had been fighting for three hours before his arrival, and who joined him in the last grand charge.

Saturday was a day of rest, Sunday our division was put in march across the Chickshominy—pursued the enemy all day—continued the pursuit on Moaday, and joined heat the advance brigade on Monday afternoon. Tuesday, General Lee said we had done our share, and held .411

It is a crying shame—a piece of inschaining rascality.
Governor Ciarke ought to get a list of killed and wounded from the intelligence office, and let the record speak for the State.

The Yankees told the truth when they said that North Carolinians were just in the front of every battle. They are willing to take the front, but they do not like to be lied out of their merited glory. I do not mean to speak disparagingly of Virginia troops. They fought well, but they did not do all the tighting. On the contrary, North Carolina and Georgia each furnished more treops for the defence of Richmond than Virginia did.

i have but a single word to say. Bennett, of the Heratto, with all his capacity of brag and bluster, and optrageous lying, is not at all ahead of the Richmond editors. Richmond herself cheats us out of all our soldiers pay, and out of all our glory. If it were not for the Southern cause, I would just at soon the Yankees thad the city as not. It is a Yankee city in all that especially constitutes a Yankee—brag, bluster, knavery, cheating.

Truly your Irland,

COMMENT ON THE ABOVE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

To the emiment merits claimed by 5thms writer for Branch's brigade and the North Carolina troops generally we make no objection. We doubt not they did their duty as good men and brave soldiers, for such they undoubtedly are. The imputations upon Virginia she can well afford to bear. The gross and low charges against the Richmond editors are beneath contempt. The accusation against Richmond is a slander upon a city which was the first in all this land that asked to be destroyed in battle rather than yield to the enemy by capitulation. As capital of the confederacy and Commonwealth, our Log slature said it must be defended at all hazards.

The President responded that thus it should be. The Governor said it should be battered down rather than given up. And coming down to the cityzes, the Mayor declared it should never be surrendered; and the population, than perhaps any other; whose dwellings are home

service than the Second regiment of Virginia Volunteers. Since its organization in April, 1861, it has lest no less than three field officers. The first Lieutenant Colenel, Leckland, who distinguished himself at the battle of Manassas, died a short time after that engagement from disease augmented by exposure; the second Colonel, J. W. Allen, who fought gallantly under Jackson in the valley, was killed on the field in the fight at Gaines' Mill, on Friday, the 27th; and the third, Major Francis B. Jones, received a mortal wound in the same engagement. Major Jones was brought to this city on the day succeeding the fight, where he has since thingered, until Wednesday last, when his sufferings were terminated in death. Major Jones was a native of Frederick county, and a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and, though of a delicate constitution, was among the first to offer his services to the confederacy after the war broke out. The Second is one of the regiments comprising the "Stonewall brigade."

ments comprising the "Stonewall brigade."

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS.

Information has been received that the enemy's army in the valley of Virginia has moved forward to Finit Hill in Rappahannock county, and there formed a junction with a portion of McDowell's forces. The number of men now at that point is estimated at eighteen thousand. By adopting Rappahannock county as a base of operation, the enemy may throw a force into Page, Shenandoah and Rockingham, and at the same time keep an eye upon any movement that might have for its object the clearing out of the valley. The rout of Banks, Shields and Fremont, by Jackson's army, has proved a bitter dose to Yankseism, and overy possible resource will be exhausted with a view to wipe out the painful recollection of that event.

THE AFFAIR AT WALKERTON.

THE APPAIR AT WALKERTON.

We have received some further particulars of the attack upon a murauding party of Yankees at Walkerton, King and Queen county, on Tuesday last. It appears that the party was sent up to capture a wagon kead of bacon and burn a lighter; but on arriving at the landing the vessel could not be found, and her owner remarked that he had sent her down the river. The Lieutenant is command of the marauders then went into a stora to procure some tobacco, and while there discovered a gun, which he attempted to seize. The owner resisted, and shot the officer, who was not so badly injured as to prevent him from mounting his horse and leaving the premises. Meanwhile some citizens outside got into a fight with the Yankee soldiers, one of whom was killed, and the others fled. The Lieutenant was subsequently fired upon by a citizen of King and Queen, who encountered him in the road, and seriously wounded. The whole party of eight finally surrendered, and were brought to Richmond. A federal guaboat was in the Mattagodi river, seven miles from its mouth, or the same day, and it is apprehended that the cuemy, by way of revenge, with shell the houses at Walkerton and other points in the neighborhood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The transportation of the mail on the line of the Rich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

wenge, with shell the houses at walkerton and other points in the neighborhood.

Miscellaneous Miscellaneous and the line of the Richmend and Fredericksburg Railroad will be resumed on Saturday. Commentication will thus be established between Richmond and the counties on the Rappahannock river; but so leng as Fredericksburg remains in the hands of the Yankees, no mails will be sent to that toolet. A rumon was very industriously circulated yesterday, that the Yarkees had possession of the Petersburg Railroad at the Fort Wathall Junction. This canard probably originated in the fact that the departure of the morning train from this city was delayed by heavy government transportation over the Sontiers route.

Since the great buttles below Richmond, the railway and wagon trains have been keep busily employed in bringing in the property abandoned or thrown away by the Yankee troops while executing their "grand strategic movement." Upwards of twenty-five thousand muskets have been received at the government arsenal, many of them in a damaged condition, besides a number of superior field pleces, and a vast quantity of ammunition, equipments and clothing.

A prisoner conversing with one of our officers at a field hospital, a few days ago, remarked that he was thoroughly tired of this war; that he wished it over, and he didn't care which side whipsed. A Yankee surgeon, overhearing the conversation, immediately approached and ordered the indiscreet soldier to resume his vocation of fanning the wounded men, and not talk so much.

Persons who left Baltimore as late as the 5th of July, represent that the news of McClellan's reverse before Richmond occasioned great rejoicing among the "rebel sympathizers" in the city. It was with difficulty that an open demonstration of joy was repressed by the federal rulers.

PHIZE MONEY FOR CAPTURING NEGROES.

The Charleston Mercury contains an account of an interview between the Yankee soldiers on James Island and a citizen of Charleston, who fell into their hands. It tays:—

They express

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following "lost" animal and articles are probably within the Union lines:—

Lost, on the battlefield of Coal Harbor, on the day of the battle, a blood bay golding fifteen hands high, compactly made, and slightly sprung in the fore legs. When lost he'shad on a good English saddie and double rein ortidle, with light steel stirrups and double bit. He is a Rovenne horse, six or seven years old, and very much like his sire. A suitable reward will be given for the return of this horse to the government stable, on Governor street, or for information by which he can be recovered.

crod.

Lost, at or within two miles of General Jackson's head-quarters, on the 9th, (Wednesday), a Yankee knapack, lettered "Second regiment V. V. M.," on outside, containing many valuables to the owner—clothing, papers, &c. Particulars loft with the publisher of the Dispatch. A reward of \$50 will be given.

BE HONEST.

The American Ballot Box.

The American Ballot Box.

HOW IT EXPRESSES DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATISM.

In the House of Commons on the 2d of July, Mr. H.
Berrenar, speaking on his new bill for vote by ballot in
England, said.—The chief objection taken to the ballot in
the present day was generally couched in language such
as this:—"Oh, the ballot is gone; democracy is at a discount; republicanism has been upset. Why, the great republic of America has failed. Don't take to us of annual
parliaments, eggal electoral districts, yote by ballot; all
are gone together." Now let them see how that was?
So, then, republican institutions were at a discount, and
the ballot has been tried and found wanting, because
their American brethron had the great misfortune to fall
into civil war. In the first place he met that assertion
wolk adviced denial—(hear, hoa:)—and he should divide
his denial in two parts: Was a civil war to betheleted institations? (Hear, near.) What because of mona-ches if that
be the case? (Hear, hear.) If a civil war ware to damn a
republic, what were they to say to themselves with a
monarchy in this country, where within 250 years there
had been three civil wars? (Hear, hear.) The jirst ended
with the deopticion of a king; the iccound ended by turning a king out of his dominions; the third by placing the
heads of English and Soutch nobits on the spites of Remple
Bar. (Hear, hear.) If a civil war were to be the test
of institutions, what became of the monarchy in Naples—(hear, hear.)—where a man in a red shirt with a
vounteer rabble turned out of the kingdom 30,000 disciplined troors, with a monarch at their head? (Hear,
hear.) Republics had not been put on their trial, but
republicans had. Republican institutions had not been
found wanting, but the inhabitants of a country where present's brigade and the North Carolina troops governally on besention. We doubt not they did then duty as good men and brave soldiers, for such they undoubt as good men and brave soldiers, for such they undoubt as good men and brave soldiers, for such they undoubt as good men and brave soldiers, for such they undoubt as good men and brave soldiers, for such the such that the

institutions which they were particularly proud of was open voting. They said they would have nothing under hand, and that every one should ome forward openly and betdly to recard his vote, because they would then be able to see if any one had a snezhony defer for abolition and could straight away for and feather him. (Laughter.) They knew that the key to the fetters of their slaves lurized in the boilet box, and they would have mone of it. (Hear, hear.) Such was the state of things in Virginia, and he might sate if there was any similarity between the state of things in Virginia and in England. Though they bequestled the social evil of slavery to the Virginians they had it not in this country. They could not in England flog or fetter men, or put men's lives at the mercy of any one; but if they had no social slaves had they no political slaves? (Hear, hear.) If they had not a sot of men that were flogged, and tarred and feathered, in case they disobeyed the mandates given to them at the polling places, were there not men in England ejected from their houses and sent upon the world because they voted consciontiously? (Hear, hear.) Such power did not partain to one class in England; it was exercised by the landlord, by the aristocracy, and he believed it was exercised to a great extent by the mill owners. (Hear, hear.) Did it follow that the ballot most be opposed to the aristocratic classes? On the contrary, if the ballet were the law of the land, the conservative candidates would get in for many places where without it they were defeated. (Hear, hear.) He did not treat this as a party question—(hear, hear.)—but stood there on the part of the people to obtain for them redress.

Central America in Favor of France in Mexico.

[From the Paris Patric, July 5.]

Advices from America announce that the independent States of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Cesta Rica and San Salvador have protested against the tractgenered indexy Free chain Juares with the repre-entation of the Celinal of Westerngton. Those different States declare, it is said, in their protest, that if the trenty in question were to be executed the absorption of the Mexican mationality by the United States used through the reference to the emission of the Sanctan Central Contral Co by the United States sound threaten their independen-which had been recognized by the whole of Europe.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, July 19-6 P. M. Money is easy enough at 5 per cent on call, with some exceptional loans at 6. Exchange opened

very weak, and at 130% there were, at one time more buyers than sellers: but later in the day it rallied, and closed at 130% a 131. Gold opened at 11834, and rose to 119, which was bid at the close. The steamer Kangaroo took out \$1,045,146 to Europe, and the British Queen \$38,000 to Nassaumaking the total shipment of the day \$1,083,146.

Stocks were in better demand to-day, with the exception of governments, which were sold down this morning, by a prominent operator, to 961/4 for the coupon sixes and 100% for 7.30 notes. They subsequently rallied, and in the afternoon 981/4 was bid for the sixes of 1881 and 86 for the fives of 1874. The general market was all better. New York Central rose 11/8, Eric old 1/2, Michigan Central %, Illinois 1/2, Galena 1/2, Toledo 1/2, Southern old ¼, guaranteed ¼, Harlem ¼, Rock Island ½; Pacific Mail rose 1¼ per cent, with slight business. After the board the market was steady. There was no regular session of the board in the afternoon, but several members met informally in their room, and reported the market stiff at the best prices of the morning. People are getting over the Richmond scare, as they got

over Bull run, Ball's Bluff and the Merrimae. The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-da v:--

 Receipts
 \$386,642 00

 —For customs
 284,000 60

 Payments
 598,618 08

 Baiance
 7,579,704 69

forning were \$26,438,188 17, and the balances \$1,491,997 11. The exchanges for the week ending to-day were \$161,066,594 03, being a daily average of \$26,344,432 34, against \$27,964,954 34 for the week ending on Saturday last.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Friday has the fol-

The rimadelphia Leager of Friday has the following:

The difficulty among small shopksepers, provision dealers in the markets and the citizans generally, in making change, has caused an extraordinary demand for cents, and all that can be coined at the Mint are eagerly bought. Yesterday being one of the days assigned for the exchange at the Mint of nickels for United States Tressury notes, the doors were baseiged with an anxious crowd before seven o'clock, and by twelve o'clock, the hour set apart to commence the exchange, there were several hundred persons present—men, women and boys. Lines were formed of the men and boys on one side of the building, and of the women on the other, the former extending half a square along Juniper street. Many of the boys were provided with small baskets to carry the cents in. To preserve order a posse of the reserve phase were in attendance, but their services were not required. Though many of those who desired cents stood in line for hours, waiting an opportunity to get into the Mint, they had to go home without then, as the supply on hand was exhausted before half of the applicants were accommodated. We understand that two thousand dollars worth of cents are coined daily at the Mint, making twelve thousand dollars worth a week. About two thirds of the coinage goes to New York, Eston and other cities, leaving but four thousand dollars worth a week for distribution in Philadelphia. But it we dollars worth are given to each applicant at the Mint, but it is said that boys are employed to stand in line, and by this means raise a large amount in cents.

for a mod days past that the supply has been exhausted, and this morning the officers were obliged to refuse to give out pennies in exchange for Treasury notes. The suspension is only temporary, however, and next week it is expected the nickels will again be paid out. The Galena and Chicago road earned, the second

week in July :-gain of \$15,483.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in July

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous ones, and the corresponding time with the previous ones, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

N. York, July 12.4147, 997.435 127, 238.099 32,981,14 9,212.37 Boston, July 14 6,636.929 26,681,899 797.295 7981,234 Phila., July 14 33,118.302 24,181,604 5,579,345 4,590,31 Total \$246,759,885 174,40.469 34,566,384 21,161,662 Last week 24,40.64 17,751,178 45,502,533,963,562 Last year 196,765,883 126,203,019 58,683,481 17,261,615

The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1861, as follows:-

The statement of the present week, as compared with the preceding, shows an increase of \$1,014,652

in the item of loans and discounts, \$44,228 in specie, \$147,457 in circulation, and a decrease of \$193,982 in deposits. The Lawrence (Mass.) Journal of the 14th

says:—
Notice has been given the operatives of the Pacific Mills that about twelve hundred tooms will be stopped at the close of this week, with all the attendant carding and spinning work, to be resumed on or before Monday, September 1. About nine hundred of the looms of the mills will remain in full work. The print works will continue in partial operation, and from twelve annared to fifteen hundred persons will still be regularly employed after the stoppage proposed. says :-

\$5000 US 6's, '81, reg 98 100 sha NYCenRR. \$12 91 14000 do 97½ 59 do 80 91 5000 US 6's, '81, cou 97½ 100 sha NYCenRR. \$12 91 5000 US 6's, '81, cou 97½ 100 do 800 91 5000 do 97½ 200 do 91½ 5000 do 97½ 200 do 91½ 5000 do 96½ 50 do 812 91½ 10000 do 96½ 50 do 812 91½ 45000 do 96½ 50 do 812 91½ 5000 do 800 11½ 100 Erie RR 34 500 do 800 do 800 10½ 275 do 800 Tr 3 100 Peris RR 34 8000 do 101½ 200 do 800 32½ 5000 do 101½ 100 Erie RR 43 8000 do 101½ 100 Erie RR 43 8000 do 101½ 100 Erie RR 43 8000 do 101½ 100 Erie RR 14 8000 Hollinois W 100 Erie RR 14 8000 Hollinois W 100 Erie RR 14 8000 Hollinois W 100 Erie RR 14 8000 do 95½ 100 Harlem RR 14 8000 Hollinois W 100 Erie RR 15 8000 Hollinois W 100 Hollinoi

1000 Clev&Tol of bds 90 1/2 700 Cleve & Tol RR. 46 1/2 5000 N Jer C 1m, 70 108 250 do 830 46 1/2

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Waxar was lower and in fair demand, and closed at a

CORN was easier, with sales of 50,000 bushels at 52c. a 53c. for Eastern shipment, and at 54c. a 54 %c. for old

sound Western mixed. Poss was unchanged. The sales embraced 500 bbls. at \$11 for mess and at \$8 75 for prime.

WHISHEY .- Sales of 500 bbis at 30 Mc. a 3034c. for State

THE DRY GOODS TRADE. The following is a comparative statement of the imorts of foreign dry goods at New York for the week nding July 17 and since January 1:-

ending July 17 and since January 1:—

For file widt. 1860. 1361. 1602.

Entered at the port. \$4,490,746 247,100 1,077,029

Entered at the port. \$4,491,500 192,130 1,339,177

Since January 1. (4,71,500 192,130 1,339,177

Entered at the pirt. \$26,922,816 20,812,207 22,462,251

Chrown on market. \$6,685,001 28,031,722 27,164,959

The expanding currency has been developed during the

work in the dry goods trade. Staple lines of both gotd and woolien fabrics have sensibly appreciated. Many tealers who usually supply themselves in August have entered the market in July, with the view of pracuring supplies in selvance of further ladation in prices a manth or two bance. Prices keep bean with the lace case of currency and the advance in raw cotton, which yester flay sold at the extraordinary price of 50c per ib. for midding uphands.

The feature of the week has been the advance in cotton

The feature of the weak has been the advance in cutton domestic goods, which, for all kinds, has ranged from 5 to 12½ per east, and the average advance since pring has reached 50 per cent. We quote pring has reached 50 per cent. We quote heavy brown sheetings at 20c., light do at 18c, heavy shirtings at 16c, and fight at 14c, and fine shirtings at 16c, a 16½c. Blanched shirtings were directly one active than the brown. Howen delik were firm at 20c., and blues at 23c. Cotton finineels ranged at 23c. a 26c, a 26c, according to make. Derims were at 27c. Ticks were at 24c. Amoskeags and printing cloths were shreath at 16c. Prints, of favo ite etyles, were saling at 14c. Satinets and woollens generally firmer.

Importers of fersign goods have advanced their views for next articles from 5 to 25 per cent. Silks and ribbons were also firm and in fair request.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1802.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania 5'b, 86'k; Reading Railroad, 27'k; Morris Canal, 42'k; Long Island Railroad, 15'k; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46'k; Exchange on New York at par.

Flour in more demant: sales at \$2 5 a \$5 15 for superfine, white active sales at \$1 25 a \$1.00 bushels at \$1 21 a \$1.00 bushels at \$1 25 countries at \$1.00 bushels at \$1 25 countries.

Flour in more demant: sales at \$2 25 a \$5 15 for superfine. Wheat active sales 19,000 bushels at \$1 21 a \$1 35 for white and \$1 28 a \$1 30 for rod. Corn active and advanced 20: sales of yellow at \$00. Previsions quiet; pork, \$10 25 a \$11. Whiskey firm at \$23 %c.

Nations quiet; pork, \$10 25 a \$11. Whiskey firm at 22%c.

BUSPALO, July 19—1 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm: sales at 95c. for No. 2
Chicago spring, 99c. a \$1 for No. 1 do., \$1 a \$1 04 for No. 1 extra Milwaukee club, \$1 15 for white winter Ohio.
Corn firm: sales at 30c. a 40c. Oats better: sales at 40c.
for Illinois. Whiskey quiet. Canal freights firmer.
Imports for the last twenty-four hours—9,000 bbls. flour,
88,000 bushels wheat, 121,000 bushels corn. Exports—
4,000 bbls. flour, 118,000 bushels wheat, 168,000 bushels
corn, 1,000 bushels cats.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

City of Washington Liverpool	July 9New York	d
Bremen		ı
North American Liverpool		
AslaLiverpool	July 12 Boston	
EtnaLiverpool	July 16. New York	
axoniaSouthampton	July 16. New York	j
Australas an Liverpool	July 19 New York	į
ArabiaLiverpool	July 26 Boston	ĕ
Cootia Liverpool	Ang 2. New York	
Great Eastern Liverpool	Aug 16. New York	i
FOR EUROP		å
EuropaBoston	Tule 22 Tavarnool	
Great Eastern Now York	Into 96 Taractool	
City of New York New York	July 96 Liverpool	
Norwegian Quebec	July 26 Livernool	
Borussia New York	July 26 Hamburg	
Persia New York	Inte 90 Livernool	
Premary New York	Aug 2 Bramen	
Bremen. New York City of Washington, New York	Ang 2 Livernout	
Asia Boston	Ang & Lavarnool	
Australasian New York	Ang 13 Livermoni	
Arabis Boston		
Scotia New York	Aug 27 Lavernool	
FOR CALIFOR		
Champion New York	July 21 Aspinwali	
North Sar New York	Aug IAsmnwall	
Northern Light New York	Aug IIAspinwali	
SPECIAL NOT	ice	

SPECIAL NOTICE.
All letters and packages intended for the New York Herald should be scaled. ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAT.

Co.
Ship Franklin, Nelson, San Francisco-W T Coleman,
Ship R Robinson, Long, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess,
Ship Su Mar Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool—Tapscott & Co.
Ship Southampton, Pratt, London—E E Morgan,
Ship Pelicano (for), Croce, Bristol—Heimboe & Co.
Bark Liberty, Ross, Melbourne-Fisher, Ricards & Co.
Bark Investigator, Gilkey, Liverpool—Walsh, Carve
hase.

Wendt.
Bark Freund (for), Poulsen, Qusenstown or Falmouth—unch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Retaey Williams, Coffin, Havans—I E Ward & Co.
Bark Hamnah Thornton, Tarr, New Orleans—Robson & Fondick: Brig Briny Wanderer (Br), Patersen, Cork or Falmouth— Arked, Hurst & Oo. Brig Norma (Br), Jackson, Cork—G F Bulley. Brig Daphne (Nor.), Larsen, Queenstown or Falmouth— Funch, Meineke & Wendt,

Ino Jackson.
Brig Amy Warwick, Smith, Lisbon—Harbeck & Co.
Brig Harvest Queen (Br.), Hollis, Laguayra and Porto Cabello—Miller & Houghton.
Brig E Drummond, Coaway, Aspinwall—Panama RR Co.
Brig Venoria (Br.), Coaker, Gudanionps—Smith & Jones
Brig Rainbow (Br.), Woodford, Guadaloupe—Lalange &
Grostran.

Schr Dos Hermanos, Weber, St Domingo City-A C Ros-

Schr Chief. Eliridge. Si Martons—R B Eldridge.
Schr C D Horton (Br.) McKeemon, St John, NS—D R Dewolf.
Schr Euphamia, Lee, Port Royal—L Kenny.
Schr Arnadillo, Unix. Port Royal—L Kenny.
Schr Arnadillo, Unix. Port Royal—L Kenny.
Schr Arnadillo, Unix. Port Royal—L Kenny.
Schr Genedina, Brindley. Alexandria—E D Huribut & Co.
Schr Admiral. Tressel, Philadelphia—Master.
Schr Brave, Gaskeit. Philadelphia—Master.
Schr Brave, Gaskeit. Philadelphia—Master.
Schr Emma, Smith, Philadelphia—Master.
Schr Ehner Hall. Smith, Philadelphia—J W McKeo.
Schr Emma, Smith, Philadelphia—J W McKeo.
Schr Emma, Smith, Philadelphia—J W McKeo.
Schr Emra, Smith, Philadelphia—J W McKeo.
Schr C Wilcox, McFadden Binebill—H D Brookman & Co.
Schr Royaler State. Arey, Bangor—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Korthern Light, Lane, Bangor—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Lane, Bangor—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Bendre State. Arey, Bangor—B P Buck & Co.
Schr Bendre State. Arey Bangor—B P Buck & Co.
Schr E Herbert, Clark, Esstport—J Boynton & Sons.
Schr E Herbert, Chark, Esstport—J Boynton & Sons.
Schr E Herbert, Chark, Esstport—J Boynton & Sons.
Schr E Herbert, Chark, Esstport—J W Schr E W Thorne, Davis Fail River—L Kenny.
Schr T W Thorne, Davis Fail River—L Kenny.
Schr T W Thorne, Davis Fail River—L, Kenny.
Schr T W Thorne, Davis Fail River—L, Kenny.
Schr A Warren, Chapman, New Haven—H S Rackett.
Stop Franklin, Avery, Norwich—C B Harvey.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, New Orienna, July 12, with midse and passengers, to Luddam & Heineken.
Steamship Star of the South (U.S. transport), Woodhull, Prinadoka, July 11, and Key Wood Halth, with passengers, to Unix Philadelphia—Lane Boyne, Schr Boyne, Chipde, June 12, with coal & to Brit, Son & Co. June 22, lat 4508, ton 22 3, spoke Br
ship Britan Borolhune, from Dubin for Quebec, 38th, lat 44
36, ton 35 12, bark W E Anderson, steerin

Ship Edwin, Nagent, Clyde, 40 days, with pur row, 0 deep subtiley From in 49 42, ion 48 18, ion 48

Hark Houses, Cartwright, Kanagawa via Canton, March 15, with tens, to A A Low & Bros. Passed An her April 50, Cape Good Hope May 16, crossed the Equator June 18, Jun 25 18, Ion 25 10, spoke bark Wm if Shaller, from Loando for Salem, 164th inst, schr Mary Jane, of Digby, NS, from Turks Islands for Boston. Had very light winds the whole Bark Allegro (Prus). Muller, Rotterdam, 47 days, with moze to Funch, Meincke & Wendt, Bark Osuray tof Salem), Nash, Palermo, May 25, pansed Gibratar June 15, with moze to Moore & Henry, May 30, off Sardinia, spoke brig Havana, from Naples for New York, June 9, off Malaga, spoke schr St Albans, from Constanting-

June 9, off Maiaga, spoke schr St Albaos, from Constantingpie for Heill.

Hars Indias (Br. of Cardiff), Smith, Rio Janeiro, June 6'
with collect of Eundie Janes & Runge.

Bark Flying Eagle. Troworgy, Maianras, July 7, with molastes to C & E J Peters.

Brig Ann (Br, of Gibraitar), Pacray, Gibraitar. & days,
with wool &c, to Giro. Francia & Co.

Rris Havana (of Boothbay). Curtis, Castellamar, May 25,
and Gibraitar June 16, with fruit &c, to Chamberlain, Phelps
à to. Had head winds from the Hanks to N Georges. 5th
ion; last 4; lon 50, saw 3 large techerus, and tacked to the 8to clear them; same day, saw ship Trade Wind, from Newport, E for St. John, NH.

Brig Scotland (Br, of Pictou, NS). Kinnon, Palermo, May
Brig Eccitraliar May 25, with mose to Arthur Leary.

Brig Scotland, Scotland, Battano, Girgetti, 90 days, with brim
Brig St. Acres (Rr. of Pictou, NS).

as and well as an ensured from U S ship Relief, on a set all well.

* Mary Emmia tof Brookhaven; Huise, St Crotx, BE, a With rum &c. to Esche Brook Codes, Thi inst, int 22 to 719 apoke scar Life Boa. from less Reso; 15th, lat 10 r 178, spoke bank B Burgess, from Baston for Cleaning 128, spoke bank B Burgess, from Baston for Cleaning 128, spoke bank B Burgess, from Baston for Cleaning 128, spoke bank B debt Edward Ridder, Harksen, St Jago, July 1, with sugar, on the best Bry, Burgess, Windsor, NS 15 days, with to D R Dewolf.

S. T. Hworth, Br., Surgess, Wilsiam, S. 10 1478, with laster on DR Dewood.

Schriebarett Person, Lingo New Orleans July I, with autre, to L. Marray.

Schriebarett Person, Philadelman, Schriebarett Powell, Ferson, Philadelman, Schriebarett Insch, Cole, Estabethport for Sosion, Schriebarett Insch, Cole, Estabethport for Sosion, Schriebarett, Vandalla, Schrill, Elizabethport for Sosion, Schriebarett, Francisco, Estabeth, Schriebarett, Francisco, Schriebarett, Schriebarett, Francisco, Schriebarett, Schriebarett, Francisco, Schriebarett, Schriebarett, Francisco, Schriebarett, Schriebarett

Steamer Westchester, Net. Provigence
SELOW
Shir Emily Augusta, Strickland, from Philadelphia, in ballet, to 3 O Baler, & Co.
Also, one step, unknown
SALED.
Br. steamshire Kanenye Shilled.

Be deamships Kangareo, Quecustowe and Liverpool; Bribish Queen, Nahrau and Havana. Wind at sunset SE.

Miscellaneous. The steamship Kangareo, Capt Jeffrey, sailed shortly after 13 M yeslerday for Queenstown and Liverpool, with about C passengers and over a million in specie.
Treat Thir or top Stramer New England,—This steam

er went on her trial trip on Friday last. She started from the foot of Tenth street, East river, at ten o'clock, and wen, up past the steamer Great Eastern and as far as Gien Cove hay. On board was a large party of ladies and gentlemen hay. On bonrd was a large purity of ladies and gentlemen The trip was highly satisfactory, the boat showing great speed. She was built by Mr John Inglis, of this city for the Interactional Steamship Company, and is designed to run between Baston and St Johns. New Brunswick. She is 230 feet long, 32 feet breadth of beam and 12 feet deeth of hold. She is lanely fitted up as 4 rase-enger boat, and has a large number of Ingarcoll's metallic life boats on board for the safety of the passengers. The boat and raachinery were built inder the personal superintendence of the well known Capt of Boyle, of the laterational Steamship Company. BARK Fullowing of the International Steamship Company.

BARK Fullowing (of Beston), Ellims, from Sourabaya Now 4 for the Persian Gulf, struck a rock near Bussine, and was condemned and sold. No date given.

BARK DAVID KIMBALL, from Havana with sugar, which salled from Falmouth June 25 for Bristol, E. had put into Falmouth 21st leaky, and otherwise damagel, having been on her beam ends.

BR BRIG EDWARD BARRON—Schr S F Abbott, Ludlow, at

on her beam ends.

Br Brig Edwarn Barron—Schr S F Abbott, Ludlow, at Boston from Baltimore, reports 14th inst. off Cape May, fell in with two beats from Sr brig Edward Barron, of St John, NB, from Cientuegos for Falmouth, E, and took on board all hands, 9 in number, and brought them to port. The crew had left the brig 12 hours previous, and she sunk soon after being abandoned.

We notice the rale of Al34 ship Herald, 670 tons, built at trath in 1856, at \$27.000; brig Harriet Hallock, 174 tons, built at trath in 1856, at \$27.000; brig Harriet Hallock, 174 tons, built at trath in 1856, at \$27.000; brig Harriet Hallock, 174 tons, built at the line of the Stonybrook, Conn., in 1854, and brig Sarah Starr, built at Westerly, Conn, in 1854, on private terms.

Ngw Vessen.—A fine vessel of 105 tons burthen arrived at Gloucester on Saturday. She is owned by the builder, Mr Ebenezer Burnham, of Essex, and is to be named the Montor. She will be fitted for the Bay under command of Capi Israel Bartlett.

Laingles—At Fairhaven, Ct. 17th inst. how hads Tarent Bartlett.

Lauxchen—At Fairhaven, Ct. 17th inst, herm brig Flora Woodheuse, built by Geo W Baidwin. She is double decked, Séd tous, and intended for general freighting. She is full built, and will prove a large carrier. She will be towed to this port to be rigged, and will be ready for ready for sea in about a month.

Atlantic Ocean.
Off and on at Payta June 18, bark Merlin, Deblots, NB, nothing since leaving Talcahoano; 19th, Samuel & Thomas, Hexie, Matt, do do: at anchor 30th, bark Lactiffs, Stowell, NB, 530; p-all well.
Capt Jernegan, of ship George & Susan, NB, reports her at sea May 30, in lat 2t S, lou 43 W, 9 months out, with 810 bbis sp off—having taken 69 bbis since last report—all well.

Gapt Tripp, of ship Atkins Adams, PH (her late captain, When, having left at Auckland, as before reported), reports her at Talcahuano June 15, no oil on board. Had relitted, and was bound on a cruise.

By a letter from London bark Winthrop, Weeks, of Pairhaven, is reported in lat 50 N. lon 40 w. 34 months out with 400 bible sp oil. She had in tow derelet vessell Ruby, of Wilford under such circumstances as showed the crew must have been lost as the chromometer and other small valuables were not taken away.

Spoken—May 19, lat 12 S, ion 11 E, ship Navigator, of Edgerrown.

June 7, no lat, &c. bark Golconda, Green, NB, nothing ince leaving Takahuano, May 19, int 12 S, lon 11 E, ship Navigator, of Edgartown, o report of oil.

no report of oil.

Foreign Ports.

Callso, Jane 18—Sid stip Atalania. Eastman, Antwerp;
24th, bark Lydia Skoffield, Skoffield, Genoa; 37th, ship Donati, Adams, Antwerp.

In pert 16th, ships William Starges, Cook, disg; James John, N.B.,

MATANZAS, July 7.—In port barks Stampede, Look, for New
MATANZAS, July 7.—In port barks Stampede, Look, for New
York, wig varge; Hanson Gregory, Sylvester, skg; brigs H
Menns, Means, for Boston 5 days; Calmboraco, Small, for
Philacelphia in ballast; Proteus, Ginn, for NYork Idg; Amecian Union, Bartlett, for Delaware Breakwater do; schr
Delmont, Ginn, for NYork Idg. Sid 6th, brig Merning Star,
Morse, Delaware Breakwater.

ST VINCENT, CVI, June 21.—Sld ship Chapin, McCrillis,
Roston.

St Jons, NB, July 14—Arr brig Lilly Dale, Stephens, Rew

BUCKSPORT, July 17-Sld ship Esmeralds, York, New HUCESPORT, July 17—Sid ship Esmeraida, York, New York,
BRISTOL, July 18—Sid brigs California, Gifford, and Croton, Davia, Philadelphia, ashre C R Vickery, Horison (from
Tamnoni, do; Anna J Russell, Hedge, New York; aloop
Tamnoni, do; Anna J Russell, Hedge, New York; aloop
Tamnoni, do; Anna J Russell, Hedge, New York; aloop
Tamnoni, Holl, Itali, Itali, Itali, Itali, Control, Hartford; Vandallia,
Boston; schra Rachel Post, Pelton, Hartford; Vandallia,
Smail, Bristol; Jamos Lawronce, Ropers, Frovidence; George & Edgar, Selleck, Norwalk; Robert Smith, Russell,
Hartford; Detrol; Tius, New Haven, Darit, Johnson, Stamtord; Jamos & Samuel, Hart, Norwich; Gen Scott, Merrill,
Providence; Rozana Bruley, Anslin, Providence; Jose W
Martin, Scott, Manua; Pashlon, Davis, Providence; Velocity, Smith, Providence,
GLOUGESTER, July 16—Arr schra Martin, Maria, Reed,
Philadelphia, L. July 17—Arr sloop Emily, Freeman, Rew
York, Martin, North Maria, Land, Martin, North Maria, Reed,
Philadelphia, L. July 18—Arr sloop Emily, Freeman, Rew
York, Martin, North Maria, Reed, Philadelphia, Land, Maria, Land, Maria, Reed,
Revisited, Maria, Reed,
Revisited, Maria, Reed, Philadelphia, Maria, Reed,
Revisited, Revisited, Revisited, Revisited, Revisited, Revisited, Revisited, Revisited, Revi

NEWBURYPORT, July IT—Arr schrs Mary Ulark, How-ard Rome, Stanlew, and Halo, Newman, Philadelphia. NEW BEDFORD, July 15—Sid schrs Charles Carroll, Prast, Philadelphia: Mary Elizabeth, Chase, New York. NEWPORT, July 18—Arr schrs J Tinker, McDonald, Rondout for Saiem; Ocean Star, Verrill, New York for Cam-